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# What to See in Philadelphia

The Penn statue on the tower in comparison to the size of a man. Photographed when it was on the ground.

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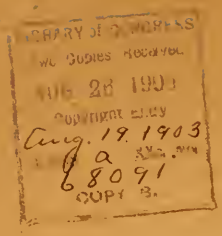



# PRICE 15 CENTS

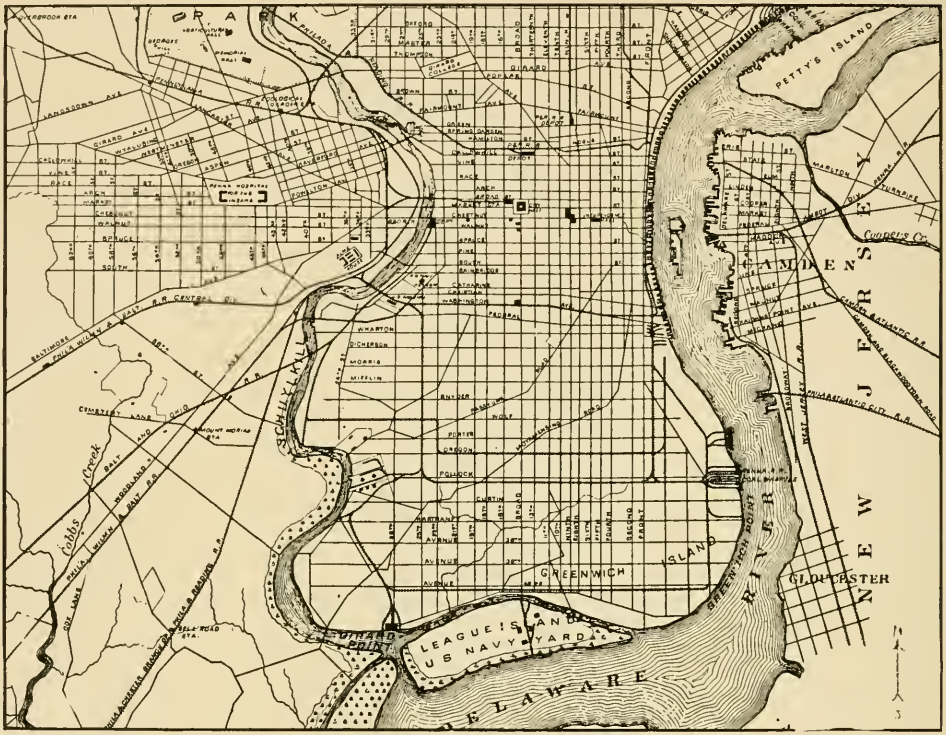
- The best guide to the city's important sights.
- Twice as many illustrations as any other.

## PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT PRIDE

### HER CITY HALL

It took Philadelphia over 25 years to build this imposing structure. The total cost was over 25 million dollars; and at the time of its completion it was the highest artificial structure in the world. It covers four and one-half acres of land, and has over 600 different offices and rooms. Exact height, 547 feet. The statue of Wm. Penn on top of the tower is alone 30 ft. high. Visitors can go half way up the tower in elevator.

The Penn statue on the tower in comparison to the size of a man. Photographed when it was on the ground.




## MAP OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia is so laid out that it is very easy to go from point to point without getting lost. The streets running north and south are all *numbered* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., and the other way they have *names*, such as Market, Chestnut, Arch, etc.

City Hall, occupying the juncture of Market and Broad, is the centre of the city.

At Market st. the cross streets begin their numbers with 1 up, going both ways, so the numbers on the north are "north 9th, north 10th," etc., and on the south, "south 9th, south 10th," etc.

The street numbers are arranged 100 numbers to a square, so that it is very easy to locate one's whereabouts, on the *named* streets. Thus, number 1852 Walnut street will be found between 18th and 19th sts.

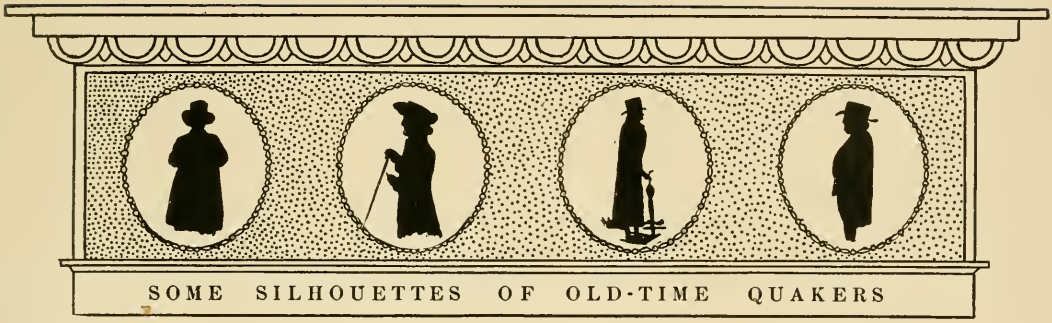
On the *numbered* streets, it is equally easy to locate oneself if he knows the arrangement of the *named* streets, which is as follows: [The distance between squares is about one-eighth of a mile, or about eight squares to a mile.]

### NORTH OF MARKET STREET

1–Market, Filbert, Commerce, Church.
100–Arch, Cherry.
200–Race, New, Branch
300–Vine, Wood.
400–Callowhill, Willow, Noble, Hamilton.
500–Buttonwood, Spring Garden.
600–Green, Mt. Vernon, Wallace, Mellon.
700–Fairmount Ave. Olive.
800–Brown, Parrish, Ogden.
900–Poplar. Laurel George.
1200–Girard Ave., Stiles
1300–Thompson, Seybert.
1400–Master, Sharswood.
1500–Jefferson.
1600–Oxford.
1700–Columbia Ave.
1800–Montgomery Ave.
1900–Berks.
2000–Norris.
2100–Diamond.
2200–Susquehanna Ave.
2300–Dauphin.
2400–York.
2500–Cumberland.
2600–Huntingdon.
2700–Lehigh Ave.
2800–Somerset.
2900–Cambria.
3000–Indiana.
3100–Clearfield.
3200–Allegheny Ave.
3300–Westmoreland.
3400–Ontario.
3500–Tioga.
3600–Venango.
3700–Erie Ave.
3800–Butler.
3900–Pike.
4000–Luzerne.
4100–Roxborough.
4200–Juniata.
4300–Bristol.
4400–Cayuga.
4500–Wingohocking.
4600–Courtland.
4700–Wyoming Ave.
4800–London.
4900–Rockland.
5000–Ruscomb.
5100–Lindley, Wynne.

### SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.

1–Market, Jayne, Merchant, Ludlow.
100–Chestnut, Sansom, Dock.
200–Walnut, Locust.
300–Spruce, DeLancey.
400–Pine.
500–Lombard, Gaskill.
600–South, Kater.
700–Bainbridge, Monroe, Fitzwater.
800–Catharine.
900–Christian.
1000–Carpenter.
1100–Washington Ave., Ellsworth.
1200–Federal.
1300–Wharton.
1400–Reed.
1500–Dickinson, Greenwich.
1600–Tasker.
1700–Morris, Watkins.
1800–Moore, Siegel.
1900–Mifflin.
2000–McKean.
2100–Snyder Ave.
2200–Jackson.
2300–Wolf
2400–Ritner.
2500–Porter.
2600–Shunk.
2700–Oregon Ave
2800–Johnston.
2900–Bigler.
3000–Pollock.
3100–Packer.
3200–Curtin.
3300–Geary.
3400–Hartranft.
3500–Hoyt
3600–Pattison.
3700–Beaver.
3800–Hastings.
3900–Avenue 39 South
4000–Avenue 40 South
4100–Avenue 41 South
4200–Avenue 42 South
4300–Avenue 43 South
4400–Avenue 44 South
4500–Avenue 45 South
Government Avenue.
Schuylkill Avenue.
League Island.




## *What are the most important things to see?*

*asks the stranger in this big city.*

Philadelphia's principal points of distinction are:

*First*—It was settled by William Penn and the Quakers.

*Second*—It was the home of Benjamin Franklin.

*Third*—The first Congresses of the nation were held here and the Declaration of Independence was signed here.

*Fourth*—The first American flag was made here.

*Fifth*—The home of the two great financiers Robert Morris and Jay Cooke.

*Sixth*—It is one of the big cities of the earth.

*Seventh*—It is the leading manufacturing city in America.

*Eighth*—It is the home of the famous merchant prince, John Wanamaker.

*Ninth*—It has in its midst the largest and most beautiful city park in the country.

The most important sights in connection with these things are explained on the following pages.

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# WM. PENN AND THE QUAKERS

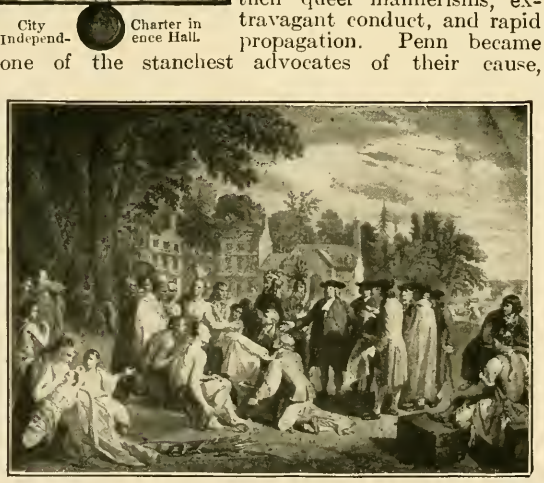
PHILADELPHIA was founded by William Penn, and the city today is probably as glorious and enduring a monument as ever existed to the memory of one man's foresight, genius, and virtue.

William Penn was an Englishman, born to wealth, rank, and station in life, who became a bitter disappointment to his father and friends by turning his back on the opportunities wide open to him through his father's high connections, and taking up with a sect of religious enthusiasts called the Quakers, who were much detested at that time because of their queer mannerisms, extravagant conduct, and rapid propagation. Penn became one of the stanchest advocates of their cause,

Wm. Penn.

City Independence Hall.

Charter in



Penn making treaty with the Indians. A compact celebrated in history, because of the unparalleled fidelity with which it was lived up to by both parties, for nearly 100 years. The world's moralists, students, and philosophers have often referred to it as a notable case of friendship and understanding established between savages and civilized men, tending to show that a feeling of brotherhood and a moral sense of right and wrong exists in all men. Though drawn up in writing the document was neither signed, sealed, or sworn to, one of the Quaker articles of faith being never to take oath in the usual legal form. Voltaire said wittily: "It is the only treaty in history which was never sworn to and never broken."

travelling and preaching, and rendering much protection to members who became victims of the persecutions that were everywhere waged against them.

Finally Penn conceived the idea of establishing a colony for his sect in America where they could be free from the abuse and persecution that were heaped upon them, and he secured a grant of land from the king, the territory now known as Pennsylvania (the woodland of Penn). He laid his plans with careful detail; he sent over a commissioner to survey and get an accurate map of the territory. Between the two large rivers near the coast he mapped out streets and squares for an extensive city; he drafted a constitution for its government, also a code of laws of great liberality and equality. He sent over three shiploads of emigrants, and the next year he himself sailed with 100 more. On his arrival he visited the settlements of the Friends who had come before him and the Swedes and Dutch who were

The fiendish ferocity and cunning treachery of the American Indian is something almost proverbial in all the annals and observations that have been handed down to us by the records of our colonial history. Yet the benevolent William Penn and his Quaker adherents made true and fast friends of the six nations of Indians that surrounded them. They had no arsenals, built no forts and carried no weapons of defence but depended upon the Indians' native moral sense, which Penn believed was natural to all men. It is wonderful to read of the love, veneration and kindness the Indians felt for him and his people.

They brought them venison and wild turkey, they came to them for advice when they were making trades and treaties with other white settlers. The early annals of Pennsylvania are full of such instances as the Indians returning children lost in the woods. A letter of one Quaker is preserved who relates that a man and his wife on the frontier journeyed every year to the annual meeting leaving their children at home, and the Indians would come every day to see if the children were safe and all right. In later years when the country became crowded with other settlers the same old friction came up, Indians were cheated, abused and murdered, and white settlers were burned and men, women and children scalped and massacred. But the Quakers stood firm in their old faith and friendship for the Indians, refused to carry arms, and left their doors unlocked at night. The Indians were keen and watchful of little acts, like these, and considered them the test whether a Quaker still had trust in the Indian and faith in the "Great Spirit." In these troublesome times one Quaker passed through the woods a long distance every day unarmed and unmolested, but one day he took a gun to kill some birds. The Indians mistook the gun for a change of faith and shot him on sight. Another family of Quakers residing on the frontier, and accustomed to retire at night without pulling in the latch string to their door, one evening after the Indians had been committing several atrocities in the neighborhood, felt a little uneasy and drew in their latch string. The act troubled the mind of the man of the house, however, and finally he got out of bed and put the latch string back in its place. Shortly afterwards the Indians surrounded the dwelling, tried the door, found the string out and after a consultation of a few moments retired leaving the house unmolested. Subsequently the good Quaker learned that the Indians had said: "These people shall live; they will do us no harm, for they put their trust in the 'Great Spirit.'"

It is claimed that for seventy years after the Quakers came, not a single white man was slain by an Indian in that colony.

Stone now marking spot where the old "treaty elm" stood (in Penn Treaty Park, Beach st. above Hanover).

previously located there, and called for a great meeting of the Indians, whom he addressed through an interpreter and told them his benevolent designs to live with them in peace, as brothers; to buy their land and not take it from them; to include them in the laws and protect them the same as they would the white men. The Indians were much possessed by his kindly personality and the earnest sincerity of his words, and particularly by the fact that he and his attendants came among them unarmed; so they readily welcomed him and entered into the famous treaty, which has been the theme of the philosopher and the poet for many generations since.

Penn Cottage, built in 1682 and occupied by William Penn during his later visits to Philadelphia. It formerly stood on Letitia st. (Fairmount Park.) Open 8 to 6.

Penn next turned his attention to the encouragement of his people in the organization of the government and modification of the laws, and in building their homes. Some had brought the frames of houses with them ready to be set up, others built cabins of logs, others constructed huts of bark and turf.

The town flourished as if by magic. At the end of the first year Penn wrote home that there were already near 250 houses and cottages erected. Ship after ship came crowded with emigrants from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, Holland and Germany, where Penn had travelled and preached the doctrines of Quakerism.

Chairs used by Wm. Penn, in the room over Independence Hall.

At the end of the second year the total number of houses was 600 and at the end of the third year the city had grown more than New York in fifty years.

For about 100 years the Quakers continued to form the larger part of the population and controlled the government of the city and State; but the liberality of their laws towards all men and the wonderful prosperity of their colony induced a constant influx of men of other nationalities and religious faiths, and the Quakers were gradually outnumbered and outvoted in the affairs of their own colony, until they are now but a mere fraction of the great city of Philadelphia.

The oldest Quaker meeting-house in the city (1804), where yearly meetings are held (Arch st., between 3rd and 4th sts.).

Theoretically the creed of the Quakers required the living of a retired and unworldly life, but the necessities of participating in the affairs and government of their busy colony, gradually mollified their doctrinal aversion to politics, punishment, war for self-protection, etc., and the levelling influence of American democracy and equality has rounded off the peculiarities of their manners and dress, until today the stranger will look up and down the crowded thoroughfares, without seeing any trace of the Quakers of 100 years ago.

Group of silhouettes of old-time Quakers.

They no longer irritate judge and magistrate by ignoring his title and addressing him "thee" and "thou," though this quaint pronoun can still be heard in many of their homes; they no longer insist upon wearing their hats in the presence of polite company; no longer refuse to bow and make the greeting "good morning;" public office is no longer refused and music and the other arts are no longer proscribed.

This is the largest Friends' meeting in the city of Philadelphia today. There are thirteen other Quaker meeting-houses in the city, a list of which can be found in the city directory. The visitor in the city for over Sunday cannot spend a more impressive and interesting hour than by attending a service of these good and virtuous people, whose word even today is accepted in business and trade with greater confidence and faith than what is generally accorded to any other class of people. (Corner of Race and 15th sts.)

There are still a few thousand Quakers in Philadelphia, and they are very active in promoting benevolent and charitable works, but their number is so small that they are among the smallest denominations in the city. A large part of the prominent and influential citizenship of the city today has the sturdy Quaker blood in its veins, and is proud to trace its ancestry back to some good Friend.

The leaven of Quaker habit and thought has stamped itself strongly on the character of the community, making it the city of thrift, peace, and philanthropy summed up in the well-known appellation, given but never assumed, "the city of brotherly love."

# BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN ran away from Boston and came to Philadelphia when he was eighteen years old, and here he found for his broad mind a more liberal atmosphere than existed up in tight little Boston, and here he grew and expanded at his trade, his business, and his professions, till he became the most noted man in the world.

The American Philosophical Society, which was in the beginning Franklin's Junto Club and contains many Franklin manuscripts and relics (5th, between Chestnut and Walnut).

Franklin's autobiography has become one of the masterpieces and classics of American literature, and has been translated into more different languages and had more million copies produced than any other book ever published in the history of the world, except the Bible and possibly Pilgrim's Progress. Nearly every American has read it, and considers that he knows the life of Franklin, at least in its general outlines; but the fact is that Franklin never completed his life story to cover more than one quarter of the most important part of his career, and that part which he has given is so modest in the narration that hardly the half is told. Therefore, when people come here and see the results of his splendid public works, in institutions such as the University of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Philosophical Society; and discover the extent of his scientific inventions and investigations; and see the manuscripts and documents that indicate his position in the world of diplomacy and his achievements as a statesman; and hear that one single Philadelphia collector of Franklin portraits has over 400 different pictures, engraved and printed, collected from all parts of the world; and read the opinion that great men place upon his life and work, they are surprised and astonished and turn home from Philadelphia with a new conception of plain Ben Franklin who has looked at them off of government postage stamps for so long.

Library Company of Philadelphia which was founded by Franklin and his "Junto" associates in 1731. The first circulating library in the country. This building was erected before Franklin died and he composed the inscription to be seen on the corner stone (except the lines "at the instance of Benj. Franklin, etc."). (Cor. of Locust and Juniper.) Open week days, 9 to 6.

The Pennsylvania Hospital, the most important hospital in the city; founded principally by Franklin's efforts in 1751. (8th, 9th, Spruce, and Pine sts.) Open week days.

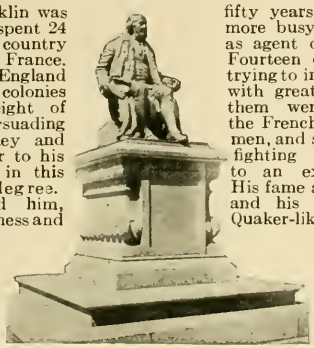
Franklin was an inventive genius and liked to discover the causes of unexplained things. He invented a chimney, called the "Pennsylvania chimney," that would save more heat and draw up all the smoke; and a "Franklin stove" that would throw out heat so as to warm all parts of a room alike; he invented paving stones to make the streets hard and smooth; and when he had gained something of a competence from his printing and publishing and had more time from his business, he devoted himself to inquiries into all kinds of subjects of scientific investigation, such as the habitual northeasterly course of storms in the United States; the course and temperature of the Gulf stream, the cause of wind in the air, of evaporation, the ventilation of houses, the harmony of music. But it was when he turned his attention to electricity that he attracted the attention of the wide world.

Franklin's experiment of drawing electricity from the clouds was one of the most sensational as well as most widely heralded discoveries ever made to science, and the news of it spread immediately all over Europe and the civilized world. Little was known about electricity at that time, though numerous experiments with frictional electricity were being studied enthusiastically by the scientific men of the day. With a piece of pointed steel at the apex and another piece of steel (a key) tied to the end of his string. Selecting a time when there was an approaching thunder storm he went out into the pastures (in the vicinity of what is now the city hall) attended by only his young grandson, and put up his kite, standing it is said under the edge of an old cow shed for shelter, while he held the string. After several times putting his knuckle to the key, he saw a spark, and then distinct little flashes of fire, such as can be obtained by applying ones knuckles to a fast revolving leather belt in a factory or machine shop. Thus proving his theory it proved a dangerous experiment, for a professor in Russia who tried to repeat it soon after, was struck by such a strong current that he was killed instantly

University of Pennsylvania, one of the largest and finest colleges in the land. Originally projected by Franklin, in a little pamphlet, "Proposals relating to the education of youth in Pennsylvania." A copy is among the Franklinana in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. (Woodland ave., near 34th st.)

Nothing, perhaps, that ever occurred upon the earth was so well calculated to give any man such extensive and universal celebrity as the drawing of lightning from the clouds; lightning had theretofore been such a mysterious and terrorizing element that the act kindled the imagination of all mankind with admiration and awe. And his invention of the lightning rod has put an ever present reminder of the name Franklin upon nearly every building, large and small, public and private,

in every part of the civilized globe.



Franklin monument in front of Post Office.

After Franklin was fifty years old he went abroad and spent 24 more busy years in the service of his country as agent or minister to England and France. Fourteen of the years were spent in England trying to induce her to treat the colonies with greater consideration; and eight of them were spent in France, persuading the French government to lend money and men, and ships and munitions of war to his countrymen. He succeeded in this fighting for them. wonderful degree. To an extraordinarily had preceded him, His fame as a scientist and his kindly face, friendly meekness and Quaker-like simplicity, made the people love him with a veneration that knew no bounds. He was dined, fêted, and honored in every conceivable way; societies and streets were named after him; prints, portraits, busts, medallions, snuff-boxes in rings, lids and other articles, were reproduced and sold in incredible quantities. A French historian has written, "His virtues and his renown negotiated for him, and before the second year of his mission had expired, no one conceived it possible to refuse fleets and an army to compatriots of Franklin."

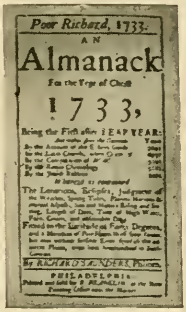
Old French print, indicating Franklin as one of the gods.

He not only negotiated successfully a treaty of alliance, making the French our allies against England, and induced her to send armies and men of war to our assistance, but he secured loan after loan for our government, first, 2,000,000 francs, then 3,000,000; 1,000,000; 4,000,000 and 1,000,000 and 6,000,000; in all a total that was enormous for France to lend in her straightened financial condition, and a sum no one else but Franklin could have procured.

When he came home at the end of the war, the French people taking leave of him as one of the sages of the ages, and the king sending the queen's own private litter to ease his journey to the seacoast, he returned to Philadelphia and at once took a seat in the Congress of the independent states that was framing the constitution, and rendered what some consider his greatest public service. The small states and the large states were waging a bitter contest over the question of how each state should be represented—the larger states wanting it to be by population and the smaller states insisting that it must be by an equal number of delegates from each state. The contest was a determined one and it looked for a time as though all possibility of a union was lost. Till, finally, Franklin's ingenious mind hit upon the plan of a senate with equal representation and a house with proportional representation. It was a great stroke of statecraft, which was adopted immediately and will doubtless always remain an integral part of our form of government.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, containing the best collection of books printed by Franklin and the most complete file of his newspaper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*; also over 200 volumes of his writings; a collection of the Poor Richard almanacs; and part of his private library. (Locust & 13th.) Open 10 to 6.

Though Franklin's short story of his own life is the nearest approach that he ever made to writing a book, probably no man ever influenced the thoughts and habits of his countrymen with the pen more than he. His newspaper had the largest circulation of any among the colonies, and his Poor Richard's almanac went into almost every household. The teachings of frugality and thrift, and the early seeds of thought about the rights of taxation and a union of the colonies, it can now be seen, had a tremendous influence upon the mass of the people — so much so that Poor Richard's sayings were as common as Bible quotations, and became so much a part of every-day language that many of them were permanently incorporated into the vocabulary of American speech, and remain so today. Such remarks as




Poor Richard's Almanac.

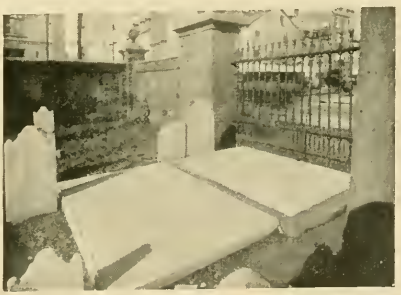
A copy of Franklin's newspaper.

"Time is money;" "A word to the wise is enough;" "Diligence is the mother of good luck;" "Three removes are as bad as a fire;" "Early to bed and early to rise makes men healthy, wealthy and wise;" "If you would know the value of money go and try to borrow some;" "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other;" are heard today on every hand, every day in the year, with no knowledge as to where they came from, 150 years ago.

Franklin's wife, Deborah.

Taken all in all Franklin was one of the most remarkable men that the world has ever seen. Though the real strength and brilliancy of his character has drifted into partial obscurity it is not because it rests on doubtful information, for few men ever wrote so much that has been preserved and few men ever had so much written about them. The French wrote him and pictured him as a modern god like the gods of mythology; Thomas Carlyle described him as one of the demigods of humanity; and we have the word of our own John Adams for it that if all the paragraphs about "*le grand* Franklin" printed every day in the magazines and gazettes of Europe could be collected together they would be greater in number than upon any other man that ever lived. Adams was in France with him to negotiate the treaty of peace and he says:

"His name was familiar to kings and courtiers, nobility, clergy and philosophers, as well as plebeians, to such a degree that there was scarcely a peasant or a citizen, a *valet de chambre*, a coachman or footman, a lady's chambermaid or a scullion in a kitchen, who was not familiar with it, and who did not consider him as a friend to human kind."



Grave of Franklin and his wife.
(In cemetery at corner of Arch and 5th sts.)

View of Market st., where Franklin walked up from the wharves, the morning he landed, eating a loaf of bread, with another loaf under each arm. Near the top of the hill shown in the picture is where the girl looked out and laughed at his ridiculous appearance. The girl was Deborah Reed and she later became his wife. His print shop was on this same street.

# INDEPENDENCE HALL AND THE LIBERTY BELL

THERE is not in America a mecca or a shrine that receives more pilgrims at its door than the building in Philadelphia known as Independence Hall.

There are days in the summer time when the rooms and halls are almost filled with people for hours at a time, constantly going and coming away, and rarely indeed can one enter at any time, in any weather without finding visitors ahead of him. These visitors are not only from all over the United States but from all over the world.

The State House building as it looked in 1776.

In the central hall in this building is the room where, in July 1776, the Declaration of Independence was enacted and signed by the delegates of the thirteen colonies, which composed the original states of the Union.

Here sat Benjamin Franklin, wise and meek in his old age, and Joseph Jefferson and Samuel Adams, and all the rest. An immortal company; every man of them full of character and individuality — a leader of leaders in the colony he came from.

Standing in this council chamber today, clean-painted and preserved as near as possible in its original condition (due largely to the forethought and splendid work nearly one hundred years after of a Philadelphia gentleman, named Etting), we can see at the head of the room the desk and chair occupied by John Hancock, and here on one side of the room are whole rows of the chairs used by the members of the Congress.

With the aid of Trumbull's familiar picture of the signers of the Declaration of Independence we can see them ranged in a semi-circle in front of the speaker's desk. We can recall the intense warmth and vigor of the debaters during the long months of argument, hesitation, and discussion, waged between the peace party and the aggressive delegates from Virginia and Massachusetts. We can see the short, sturdy figure of John Adams and the slight form of Richard Henry Lee, the two great debaters of the argument, always on their feet, winning points with bare majorities, but continually *winning*, in such an exasperating way as to cause the leader of the conservative members, the excellent John Dickinson, to lose his temper entirely and one day follow John Adams outdoors to vociferate a wordy tirade at him, and make undignified threats about the New England delegates.

From an old print of Independence Hall.

Events move forward and preparations for war are under consideration. John Adams proposes a commander-in-chief for the troops about Boston, and a stalwart figure near the door rises and modestly quits the room at the mention of his name. A few weeks later we see Richard Henry Lee rise to his feet with the memorable resolutions in his hands: "These united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states."

Speaker's desk and table upon which Declaration of Independence was signed.

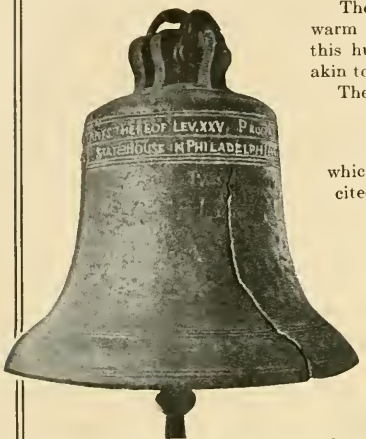
Interior view of Independence Hall.
Open week days, 9 to 4.

Then the committee, with Thomas Jefferson at its head, draft and report the Declaration of Independence,

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

## THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.

The "liberty bell" sets in the vestibule on the park-side entrance to the hall, and it is always an object of the greatest interest to all visitors.




The American people have a warm attachment and feeling for this huge old bell that are close akin to reverence.

The stirring lines of the poem,

*Ring, grandpa, ring,*
*Oh, ring for liberty!*

which they have learned and recited at school as children, have stirred the imagination of successive generations to an appreciation of the great event it stands for — ringing out the glad tidings of the passage of the declaration of independence. But in addition to this the legend on the surface and the crack in its side together make a story of strange coincidence that seems to mingle the old bell with divine and sacred things.

A quarter of a century before the declaration of independence the Pennsylvania Assembly wanted a bell for its State House, and ordered one made in London, to cost about $500, specifying that it should weigh about 2,000 lbs. and have the words: "*By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752,*" on its side; and underneath: "*Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Levit.* xxv. *10.*" Who the prophetic seer was who proposed these words to the Assembly, or what ideas of fitness the members associated with them is not known to us today. Hidden away in the obscurity of the belfry tower, the legend never became a matter of consequence, and nobody inquired about it, until the important events of 1776, when it became the first bell in the land to proclaim the liberty of the American people, after the passage of the declaration of independence.

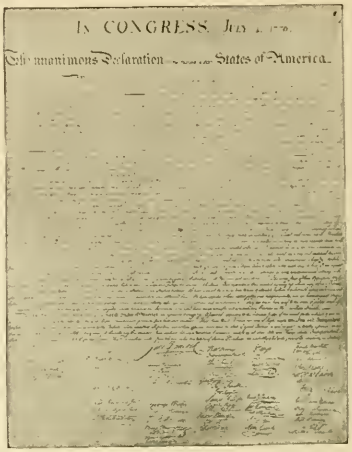
This was very remarkable, even as a coincidence, but the second coincidence, connected with the crack in the side of the bell is more remarkable still.

Barring some vicissitudes, such as being moved out of town when Howe's army came into Philadelphia (so he could not melt it up for bullets) and being taken down to repair the tower, the bell continued to be used on all special occasions, celebrating Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, tolling when Washington was buried, when Jefferson and Adams died, and so on for over fifty years, until it saw the last of the great men who had under its roof composed and signed the declaration of independence, carried to his grave, save one. On July 8, 1835, it tolled again, this time for the last man, Chief Justice John Marshall, whose funeral was being held in Philadelphia. The funeral procession passed under the shadow of the building; as it passed on out of sight down Chestnut street, the bell slowly tolling, of a sudden, at a stroke of the clapper the great bell cracked. There was a big rent in its metal, half way up the side. As though its life work was done, as though it would "follow the last of the makers of American Liberty into the 'great silence'," it became at that moment and at that hour silent forever.

Whenever the bell has journeyed away from home, to Chicago at the World's Fair and to Boston and St. Louis, it has been the object of great enthusiasm and curiosity from the people in every hamlet and town through which it has passed.

The round holes along the line of the crack are where attempts were made to cut the edges free from each other, in the hope that sound could be restored, but the attempt was unsuccessful and had to be abandoned.

and we see Jefferson twisting and turning in his seat at the way the other members criticise and alter his document, and Franklin notices it, too, and leans over and consoles him with the little story of the hatter, who made a sign for his shop with the picture of a hat and the words "John Thompson, Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money," and showed it to his friends, striking out what they criticised until at last he had nothing left but his name and the hat.




Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence.

Finally, it is voted on and adopted and we see the members gathered about the speaker's desk to affix their signatures. John Hancock, the first to sign, grasps the pen, and boldly writes his huge signature, with the remark: "I write so that George the Third may read without his spectacles." Benjamin Harrison, standing at his elbow, replies, "Well, we must all hang together in this thing." "Yes," says Franklin, "or we shall surely hang separately."

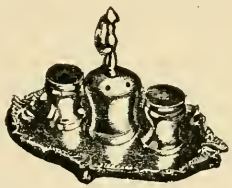
House in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Now torn down.

Thus was the work completed and thus was set up among the nations of the earth a new Republic, destined to such amazing growth and power and prestige as to make this occasion and this little hall celebrated throughout all lands and among all peoples.

But this is not all. Other people caught the idea. They said it is good to be free, and have the liberty of making your own laws, and do away with kings. France caught it and she had the French Revolu-

Penn National Bank, now occupying site of house in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. (Cor. Market and 7th.)

tion; and the idea has been spreading so fast in the 100 years that have intervened that the western half of the world is nearly all republics, and in the other half the spirit is marching on; many republics have already been established, and most of the kingdoms that remain have been so modified and stripped of power, that parliaments and Reichstags selected by the people make all the laws and levy all the taxes. To all these republics, America has ever been the beacon of encouragement, from which they have drawn their inspiration and patterned their forms of government.



The inkstand in which John Hancock and others dipped their pens to sign their names to the Declaration of Independence.

This event, therefore, was not only one of the most important in American history, but it has had such a far reaching influence upon the human race that it has come to be considered one of the most important events in the history of the world.

Though Carpenters' Hall is somewhat outclassed by Independence Hall, where the declaration was signed, the visitor should not forget that this hall has very important associations connected with it.

Carpenters' Hall.
Chestnut st. between 3rd and 4th.
Open week days, 9 to 4,
Saturdays, 9 to 1.

The Pennsylvania State Assembly was using Independence Hall, when the congress arrived in Philadelphia, so they held their first meeting here in this, the hall of an association of carpenters and builders, as being the next largest and best hall to be had in the city.

On that September morning in 1774 when the first convention of the delegates was held in Philadelphia, there were 44 members present, and they met at the city tavern to march in a body to the hall.

One of the best glimpses we have of this first gathering, is in the following from the diary of John Adams:

When Congress first met, one delegate made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. Some opposed because the delegates were so divided in religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Presbyterians etc., that they could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said, "he was no bigot" and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duché, an Episcopal clergyman, deserved that character, and he therefore moved that Mr. Duché might be desired to read Prayers to Congress to-morrow morning. The motion was carried and accordingly the next morning the reverend gentleman appeared with his clerk in his pontificate and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the collect for the 7th day of September, which was the 35th Psalm. You must remember this was the next morning after we heard the horrible rumor of the cannonade of Boston. I never saw a greater effect upon an audience. It seemed as if Heaven ordained that Psalm to be read that morning. After this, Mr. Duché, unexpectedly to everybody, struck out into an extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced."

Here Patrick Henry made his famous single speech delivered to Congress.

Here were the three great state papers enacted, called the "declaration of rights," the "address to the king," and the "address to the people of Great Britain," which brought forth the eulogium from the great English premier Lord Chatham: "When your lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America, when you consider this decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself I must avow that in all my reading — and I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master states of the world — for solidity of reason, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under a complication of difficult circumstances, no body of men can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia. The histories of Greece and Rome give us nothing equal to it."

John Dickinson the Philadelphian who drafted the Declaration of Rights.

This session lasted but a few weeks, and when Congress reconvened the next spring it met thereafter in the State House, now called "Independence Hall."

### Old State House Building.

Independence Hall was originally built for a "State House" for the Pennsylvania Colony. The plans and the order for the money for its erection are still in existence. The brick and most of the hardware material were imported from England.

Many visitors inquire why everything looks so new in an old building. The ravages of time have made it absolutely necessary to repair and replace a great deal of the inside finish to the building, like floors, door sills, window casings, etc., and everything is kept heavily coated with paint as a preservative against moisture. So it is this that gives the interior such an air of bright newness. But all the original English brick are in the building, and the only part of it which has been rebuilt is the steeple, which was of wood and became so decayed that it had to be rebuilt.

Picture gallery over Independence Hall.

In the main building on the east side is the room where the declaration of independence was adopted and signed. In the hall sets the liberty bell which used to be in the steeple. The room on the opposite side of the hall was the Supreme Court room of the province. In the further wing on this same side (west) is the hall where the U. S. Congress met from 1790 to 1800 It is called

### The Congress Hall Chamber,

because here was adopted the Constitution of the United States. It is a very historic room. Washington was inaugurated for president here for his second term; John Adams was also inaugurated president here; and it was the scene of many other important occasions during the ten years Congress sat here.

### The Museum.

In the other wing, at the extreme east of the building is a museum containing many relics of the Revolution, including the original draft of the Assembly's bill, appropriating 2,000 pounds for the building of the State House, in the year 1729.

# FIRST AMERICAN FLAG

IT is believed that nothing quite so fully enlists the enthusiasm of the women visiting Philadelphia as Betsy Ross's little home on Arch street, at No. 239, where the first American flag was patterned and made, with the cooperation of George Washington himself.

Here was a woman's hand in the work of Congress and the founding of the Republic and why should not women be enthusiastic?

THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE.
No. 239 Arch street.

Betsy Ross was a niece of Colonel George Ross, one of the members of Congress, and she did very fine needlework. It is said she had embroidered ruffles for George Washington and that he knew her skill with the needle; so when Congress directed a committee to have a flag made "with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white," and "thirteen stars in a blue field," he and Colonel Ross and Robert Morris called upon Betsy Ross, with the rough plan drawn upon a piece of paper. She was a bit fazed at first by such an important piece of work as that and said: "I don't know whether I can," but continued, "I'll try." Her first suggestion was that a new and more accurate drawing be made. So in her back parlor George Washington, with pencil in hand, made a new and more careful design, Mrs. Ross also suggesting that the stars should be five-pointed instead of six-pointed as on the first draft.

It seems as if she must have been very rapid as well as proficient with her needle, for, though there were 26 bars and 26 stars to be cut and fitted and sewed most carefully, to make all lie flat and smooth, it is reported that the very next day she had the flag ready for Congress.

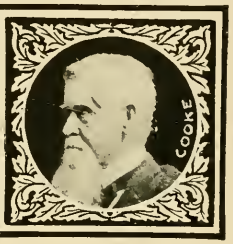
The flag was made so successfully and satisfactorily that Congress adopted it and forthwith gave her the business of making all the government flags. Until her death, she continued the business, making all the flags for the navy yards, the arsenals, and the mercantile marines.

Burial-place in Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

A patriotic society, organized under the name "The American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association," has recently purchased the Betsy Ross house, for $25,000, the sum being raised with ten-cent pieces, contributed by men, women, and children, in every state in the Union. The place has already been bought, and when fully paid for will be turned over to the Federal government to be held in trust forever, but there is still a mortgage of $1700 to be paid off, and for the time being, any person, who wants to aid in the undertaking, can contribute ten cents and get one of the Association's certificates of membership or have it forwarded by mail for fourteen cents.

This is widely known as Betsy Ross's picture, but it is said to be only a make-up, photographed a few years ago.

# TWO NATIONAL FINANCIERS




IN business it is money that "makes the wheels go round," and with a government as well as a business, when money is not to be had bankruptcy and ruin are the result.

Twice in the history of this country the government has been in a very bad way; the credit was exhausted, and money was not to be had; and each time a great financier has come to the rescue and, by the force of his genius and character, raised the funds that preserved the credit of the nation and saved it from disaster.

These two occasions were divided apart by near a hundred years, but each time it was to Philadelphia that the government turned to find the master spirit that "saved the day" for the treasury.

Every reader of history knows what privations and sufferings Washington's army underwent in the long seven years' struggle of the War of the Revolution.

The blood-stained footprints of his men marching on Trenton, their frost-bitten feet and actual famine at Valley Forge, and their mutinous march to Princeton, all tell the story. Congress had no treasury; had no power to levy taxes; yet Washington's army had to exist. The colonies gave some money individually, but never half enough; Congress ordered some issues of paper money but this fast depreciated in value; and France contributed handsomely, at Franklin's persuasion, but our necessities were so great that this was fast eaten up, and in the fourth year of the war all resources seemed to be exhausted. The government was weak and helpless. Washington's army had dwindled to a shadow. It was the darkest hour of the revolution.

Bank of North America founded by Morris.

At this critical juncture Robert Morris, who was a rich merchant and banker in Philadelphia and a member of Congress, was induced to become the Superintendent of Finance for the government. All money affairs had heretofore been attended to, after a fashion, by a committee, and this was the first attempt to give the country a competent executive head to manage its Treasury. It was an office with no glory and lots of discouragement attached to it, but Morris set to work at once, organized the first national bank of the country, gave it standing by subscribing to most of the capital stock himself, and with this accomplished, he was able to negotiate some loans with foreign governments and raise some funds for Washington's destitute army. He labored night and day to relieve the paralyzed finances of the government; pledged his entire personal fortune as security for loans to the government; and, in the crisis of the Yorktown campaign, distinguished himself by raising $1,500,000 for Washington's army, without which it is stated Washington could not have made the move that resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and which practically ended the war.

Morris soliciting subscriptions from door to door for Washington's army.

Morris remained at the head of the Treasury for three years, until the war ended and the complicated difficulties attendant upon the disbandment of the army were settled.

He was later reimbursed by the government for the money he had pledged for its credit, but he met with many reverses in his old age; made bad speculations, lost his fortune, and came to the humiliation of a debtor's prison.

During the dark days of the civil war of 1861, when it was costing the government three million dollars a day to support the immense number of soldiers it had in the field, the national treasury became so embarrassed that the government was over sixty million dollars behind in its payments of the soldiers' wages, and no one wanted the bonds which it was offering for sale.

Jay Cooke's residence.

Jay Cooke of Philadelphia was appealed to by the Secretary of the Treasury, to become the government's agent and find sale for the bonds.

Cooke at once stopped appealing to the money centres, and took the case of the endangered union directly to the homes of the northern people, asking for subscriptions for $50, $100, or $1,000, and it was not long before he had money coming in at the rate of three million per day, and in a few months the issue of bonds was exhausted and over-subscribed to the extent of thirteen million.

Cooke's success seemed so easy that when Congress authorized a new issue of bonds to get more money, the Secretary of the Treasury thought he would try to float the loan himself, but he met with total failure, and after allowing the army to be unpaid for several months he again called upon Mr. Cooke to handle the loan for the government. Mr. Cooke appealed to the people again and in five months' time he sold the largest issue of bonds the government has ever made, $830,000,000. On one occasion while he was placing this loan he received $42,000,000 in one day.

Old advertisement carrying Cooke's appeal to the people.

Mr. Cooke is still alive (1905), living with his daughter at Elkins Park and enjoying a comfortable old age, almost unknown to the present generation who have little conception of the masterly abilities that could raise nearly two thousand millions of dollars for the government when it was powerless to secure money for itself.

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# ONE OF THE BIG CITIES OF THE EARTH

PHILADELPHIA is one of the big cities of the earth. Only two cities in this country and six in all other countries, equal it in population and size.

From the tower of city hall one can overlook the roofs of more than 200,000 separate dwelling houses, a sight not to be seen elsewhere in the western hemisphere; and if one could count all the manufacturing establishments in sight there would be over 6,000 of them — likewise a greater number than can be found in any other city in this hemisphere.

View from the top of City Hall tower; looking up Market street, Philadelphia's principal business street.

The confines of the city take in a whole county; two of the longest streets are over twenty miles in length; and if one should attempt to walk through all the streets, as laid out, it would be the same as walking across the country to Helena, Montana.

Along the Delaware river front.

Also Philadelphia stands unequalled in the great and widely distributed prosperity of her people. Two out of every three houses is a "home," owned by the family living in it. In proportion to population she has a greater number of houses than any other large city in America, and as far as statistics are known, in the world. The average number of persons living in one house is only five — men, women, and children; whereas in other cities the average runs up to ten and twelve, and in New York City the average is sixteen persons to every house. This is what makes Philadelphia known preeminently as "The City of Homes."

This instinct of the native Philadelphian to own his own home has brought into existence a large number of mutual cooperative societies, and building and loan associations, which help build annually about 7000 new houses.

It has also encouraged the building of street car lines, until now there is not a street of any consequence that has not a line of electric cars.

She also enjoys the distinction of having today the most American population of any of our large cities. Quiet and conservative, it has attracted but little of the foreign immigration that has flooded America in recent years, and 77% of its inhabitants are native born, while 47% are born of native-born parents.

Socially, Philadelphia is a world within itself. Hav-

ing an historic past of the noblest scenes and deeds, its old families treasure their ancestral traditions with proud and jealous care; and being a city of vast commercial and industrial enterprise, it has bred families, new and old, of immense wealth. There are nearly 600 persons whose individual wealth is estimated to be from 300,000 to 900,000 of dollars; and over 200 men who are rated as millionaires. The old families have their family prestige and the new families have their riches, and there is keen rivalry between them for social supremacy.

Society's elect is supposed to be "800" instead of "the 400," as in New York, and its principal organization is the City Dancing Assembly, managed by a self-perpetuating committee of six, who arrange a grand ball twice a year in January and February and, through the invitations they issue, control the portals to Philadelphia's "society." Nowhere else in the United States is there a social machine or dynasty that has held undisputed sway over a city for 150 years, as has the "Assembly" in Philadelphia.

The oldest families are clustered together very closely on and in the vicinity of Rittenhouse square and it is said that they have in the past maintained a dead line marked by certain streets, beyond which an outsider must not come, if he would not face the icy ostracism of all his neighbors. If one would get a sight of some of Philadelphia's most conservative society he can do so by visiting this square after church on a Sunday noon, when they come forth regularly by habit, on Walnut street, along the south side of Rittenhouse square, to greet friends, bow to acquaintances, and walk up and down between 14th and 19th streets.

In the city proper (the old part of Philadelphia) the streets are marked by a striking monotony of red brick with white trimmings. Rows upon rows of houses, in street after street are identically the same in their

Rittenhouse square, around which is clustered Philadelphia's older aristocracy.

architecture, and constructed of the universal red brick, to be seen everywhere, a feature partly accounted for by the fact that bricks are the cheapest and best building material to be had, Philadelphia having the peculiar sort of clay soil mixed with sand adapted to the making of finest brick, and brick-making being one of her extensive industries. But in the newer parts of the city, like the suburbs of Germantown and West Philadelphia, the residences are varied in their architecture and beautiful in their surroundings. Some of them are veritable palaces with grounds which rival the largest public parks in their beauty and extent. Philadelphia's newest business buildings and finer residences in the city show a conscious attempt to break away from this monotony and give the city more variety in its architecture.

Group of suburban palaces occupied by rich Philadelphians.

A characteristic residential street showing private houses, all red brick and same style of architecture.

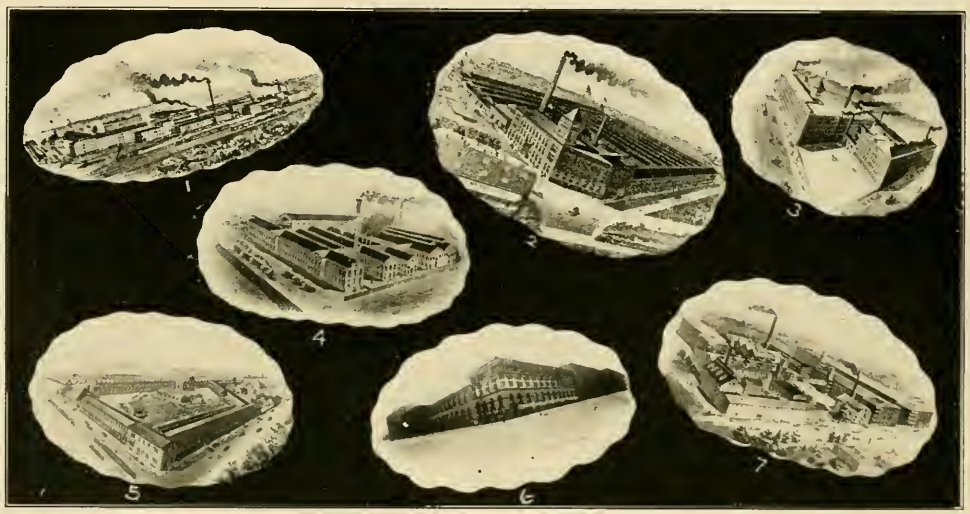
# LARGEST MANUFACTURING CITY IN AMERICA

IT has been well said that if one would thoroughly know Philadelphia, he must leave the streets and step inside the doors of industry, midst the thousands of glowing furnaces, the immense cauldrons with clouds of steam, the noise of anvils, the din of hammers, the rush of spindles, and the whirl of machinery.

Philadelphia has the largest output of manufactured products of any city in America. It is estimated that there are nearly four hundred different kinds of articles made here, comprising almost every product that can be named, from hairpins, matches, and nails, to stoves, sewing-machines, locomotives, and war-ships. The greater part of them come under the head of the iron and steel and the textile industries.

Some idea of the extent of the manufactures of the city may be had from the fact that the City Bureau of Boiler Inspection reports between 5000 and 6000 boilers under its supervision. The total yearly product is estimated at $600,000,000.

Many of these mammoth industrial plants are the largest of their kind in America, and some of them the largest in the world.




1.—Keasby & Mattison, asbestos mfrs. 2.—Surpass Leather Co. 3.—Keystone Watch Case Co. 4.—Fayette R. Plumb, tool mfr. 5.—Wolfe Process Leather Co. 6.—Baltimore Locomotive Works. 7.—Leicester & Continental Mills Co.

A view of part of the Atlantic Oil Refining Company's works, covering 400 acres at Point Breese (terminus of Passyunk avenue). This company is a part of the Standard Oil trust, and its output is one half of the world's total consumption of illuminating fluid.

The famous Cramp shipyards (near junction of Beach and Ball sts.).

The great coal-yards and docks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, on the Delaware river front, up opposite Richmond suburb.

U. S. Mint.

The most valuable manufacturing plant in the city is the great government mint, at 17th and Spring Garden streets. Everybody is interested to see how Uncle Sam's money is made; so this is one of the first attractions of the city.

From 9 to 12 o'clock, every forenoon, guides are on duty to conduct visitors through the various departments, starting with the storage room, and following the processes to the melting and cutting rooms, where the money is stamped or coined. Here one may witness an actual demonstration of the oft-repeated phrase: "literally coining money."

Possibly the most widely known product of any manufacturing plant in the city, not even excepting Cramp's shipyards, is that of the Curtis Publishing Co., which prints and publishes the two great magazines, the *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, both of them stupendous successes of modern times in magazine publications. The *Ladies' Home Journal* has the largest circulation of any high class magazine in the world. It enjoys the reputation of being the most artistic publication in America. It commands the highest price any magazine ever received for its advertising space, charging nearly $1.00 per word, set in the smallest type.

# JOHN WANAMAKER, THE AMERICAN MERCHANT PRINCE

OUTSIDE of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, it is doubtful if there is anything in Philadelphia in which visitors so uniformly manifest an interest as the store of the great American mer-

Wanamaker's famous store.

chant and advertiser, John Wanamaker.

Philadelphia is the city he has always made his home, and the story of how he has risen from a poor boy to be the richest and most prominent merchant in America, and probably in all the world, is one of compelling interest, the outlines of which are as follows: In his father's brickyard when a lad; an errand boy earning one dollar and a half per week at the age of 14; a clerk in a clothing store at 17; in business with a partner at 23; owner of a second clothing store at 32, and later other branch stores; then, finally, the concentration of his efforts in the present great department store.

View of the famous book department which disposes of more books annually than any other book shop in the world.

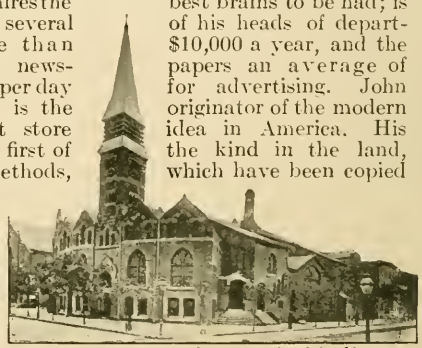
Ten years ago he purchased and reestablished the once famous A. T. Stewart store in New York, which had languished and failed in other hands, until the magic of the Wanamaker name and genius made it a greater success than ever before, and even compelled the erection of another building next to it, twice as large as the first.

"Everything John Wanamaker touches turns to gold," is a current phrase among Philadelphians, who all his life have watched the success of everything he has undertaken, whether it be his mercantile enterprises, or the Bethany Sunday School, with its 4,000 scholars, or the restaurant where he feeds more people than any other place in the city, or the Penny Savings Bank, with 13,000 accounts, or his Market Street Laundry, or his various and large real estate investments, among which they most like to tell how he once bought an old church that no one else wanted, kept it a few years without having to pay any taxes, and finally sold the land at a profit of nearly a third of a million dollars, because of the rapid increase in real estate values around it.

Hon. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's most eminent citizen, today.

Thoughtful visitors often ask "How does he do it? How can he find so many men to run businesses *for him* at a big profit, when it is so hard for other men to run a business for themselves at a moderate profit?" "A great advertiser," answers one; "a natural born organizer," answers another; "he's a *judge* of men," says a third. Still those who have been studying and imitating his methods for years confess themselves obliged to resort to the elusive term "genius."

He always hires the best brains to be had; is said to pay several of his heads of departments more than $10,000 a year, and the Philadelphia newspapers an average of nearly $1000 per day for advertising. John Wanamaker is the originator of the modern department store idea in America. His store was the first of the kind in the land, and his methods, which have been copied everywhere, have revolutionized merchandizing in this country.



Bethany Church, where the largest Sunday School in America meets every Sunday, with John Wanamaker always present when he is in the city. The average attendance of 3,000 scholars is an inspiring sight.

# FAIRMOUNT PARK.

WITH all Philadelphia's fine buildings, ancient relics, and historic recollections, to many her greatest attraction is the beautiful Park of Fairmount situated in the northwestern part of the city. Like almost everything else in Philadelphia it is on an immense scale, covering nearly three thousand acres.

Wooded paths and shaded streams.

The Schuylkill river and the beautiful Wissahickon creek wind their way through the greater portion of it, and lend continued variety and charm to the natural wildness of the scenery, abounding in sylvan dells, shady glades, and hilly crags.

Along the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon.

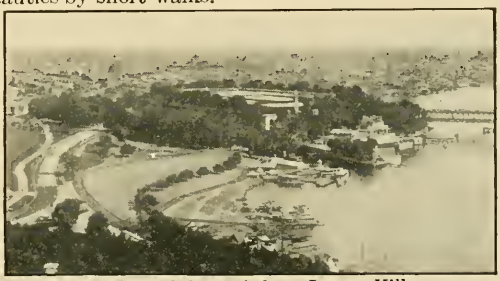
The park is thirteen miles long and four miles wide, and there are miles and miles of fascinating driveways, hundreds of natural picnicking places, and beautiful wood paths everywhere. There are also boating houses, bathing houses, playgrounds, and the zoological gardens (the finest collection of animals in America) for the pleasure of the public, besides other objects of interest such as the Horticultural hall, Memorial hall (containing Rothermel's colossal painting of the battle of Gettysburg), the William Penn house, the Robert Morris country seat, the Grant headquarters hut, and the Benedict Arnold house.

Horticultural Hall. Open 9 to 6, or till dark.

Fairmount is said to be the largest park in the world excepting Windsor and Epping Forests, in England, and the Prator in Vienna; and, of course, the Yellowstone national park in this country.

The west side of the park is where the Centennial Exposition was held in 1876 and the Horticultural Building is among those preserved today. It has a fine exhibit of exotic trees and plants.

Though the best way to see the park is by carriage, street cars approach it from all directions and there is a belt line of cars making a 6-mile circuit through the park, enabling one to get off at various points and see many of its beauties by short walks.



A view of the park from Lemon Hill.

The best description and guide to the park are to be found in the Rand, McNally & Co. Guide to Philadelphia

# OTHER THINGS TO SEE

There are so many *other things* worth seeing in Philadelphia that it is possible to give only the merest suggestion of *some* of them.

Indeed it is impossible for any person to attempt to "see" Philadelphia, unless he is prepared to stay a month and keep "seeing" constantly.

Philadelphia is foremost as one of the scientific, educational, and art centres of the country.

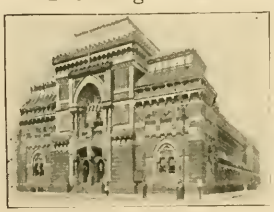
The Academy of Natural Science, at 19th and Race sts., has a museum of natural history which contains the largest collection of shells in the world, and the largest collection of birds in America, besides very important collections of fossils, dried plants, skins, and other scientific objects. [Open 9 to 5 and Sunday 1 to 5, free.]

Academy of Natural Science.

The University of Pennsylvania (Walnut st. and Woodland ave.) is one of the oldest and foremost colleges in the land, and has graduated more students than any other except Harvard. [See illustration on pages devoted to Franklin.]

The Academy of Fine Arts (Broad and Cherry sts.) is one of the foremost art institutions in the country, with a very important museum of famous paintings. [Admission fee of 25c. charged.]

The League Island Navy Yard, situated on League Island, at the foot of the city [reached by 15th st. cars] is another government institution of great interest because it is the largest of the national naval stations.



Academy of Fine Arts.

The towering granite temple of the Masonic Order is a sight every Mason is proud to look upon.

Botanists from everywhere are interested in the celebrated Bartram Gardens, 53rd and Eastwich sts. [take Walnut st. car], the oldest botanical garden in the country, planted by John Bartram 100 years ago, and containing many rare species, besides the mysterious extinct tree discovered by the elder Bartram.

A quaint and picturesque old landmark, which is usually pointed out to visitors is the old Swedes' Church, Swanson st. It is the oldest church in the city (1698–9), but has no historic importance.

In Christ Church on 2nd st., above Market, can be seen the pew in which George Washington worshipped. Franklin also had a pew here and John Adams attended. One of Wm. Penn's sons was buried here. Some of the communion service pieces were presented by Queen Anne. Open 9 to 3, daily.

Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline," had its origin from a sad episode here in Philadelphia. A maiden from the North actually found here her long lost lover. The hospital where she found him stood on Walnut between 3rd and 4th.

Girard Monument.

Nothing is more fascinating in interest than the eccentric and romantic life story of Stephen Girard, the Frenchman who was blown into Philadelphia port by a passing storm, liked the town, stayed, got rich, helped the government through the war of 1812, and died worth millions. Streets, business blocks, the noble Girard College for orphans, and the statue at the foot of City Hall, impress his name upon the visitor to the city. He is called Philadelphia's greatest benefactor.

The country surrounding Philadelphia is rolling, hilly, and *extremely* beautiful. A trolley trip 10 to 20 miles out in almost any direction will be full of interest and pleasure, particularly towards Chestnut Hill and Mt. Airy in Germantown, and Devon, Wayne and Bryn Mawr in West Philadelphia. Most of these places can be reached by the railroad also.

Odd Fellows Temple. North Broad & Cherry.

Valley Forge, the headquarters of Washington's army, in the winter of 1777, is only 23 miles from Philadelphia, and can be reached in an hour, via the Reading or Pennsylvania road.

The great battlefield of Gettysburg is also a short ride out on the same railroads. The far-famed sea-

Navy Yard on League Island. Open 9 to 4, daily.

side resort, Atlantic City, is within easy reach of the city, with its 5-mile boardwalk, its fine beach driveway, and bathing, and ever varied life. It can be reached by both the Reading and Pennsylvania roads.

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